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*Primitiae Pontificiae. Theologorum Neerlandicorum Disputationes contra Lutherum inde ab a. 1519 usque ad a. 1526 promulgatae* collegit denuo edidit commentariis praevis necnon adnotationibus instruxit F. PIJPER. [Bibliotheca Reformatoria Neerlandica, Derde Deel.] (Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 1905. Pp. xi, 642.)

IN the present volume Dr. Pijper, professor of Church History at the University of Leiden, reprints seven excessively rare Latin works directed chiefly against Luther. Each is reproduced complete, with the old marginal notes, all remarks by the editor being relegated to the foot of the page. The ancient spelling and punctuation are preserved, save that abbreviations are resolved and the hyphenation modernized. Each document has a long Dutch preface, explaining the genesis of the tract, with an analysis of its contents. The large amount of biographical material which these introductions contain renders them almost vivacious; the elaborate bibliographical and other notices are given in foot-notes.

The works presented are as follows: (1) *De trium linguarum et studii theologici ratione dialogus*, Antverpiae 1519, a work of the noted Jacobus Latomus (Masson), professor of theology at Louvain, defending the study of the great scholastic theologians against humanistic criticism. Though apparently attacking Petrus Mosellanus, the author is really breaking lances with Erasmus himself. (2) Latomus *De primatu Romani pontificis* (1525), a reply to Luther's *Resolutio super propositione sua tercia decima de potestate papae* of 1519. The introduction shows how the universities of Köln and Louvain differed on this vital subject. The incidental statement that Johann Eck was a Dominican (p. 89, cf. p. 502) is erroneous. (3) *Errorum Martini Luther brevis confutatio per . . . Eustachium de Zichenis* (1521). The author, Eustachius vander Rivieren, named himself Van Zichem after his birthplace; he was a Dominican monk and professor of theology at Louvain (died 1538). The preface gathers valuable biographical notices from sources not easily accessible. (4) In 1523 the same author published *Sacramentorum brevis elucidatio*, chiefly against Luther and his more radical admirers. The three works remaining are by Jakob van Hoogstraten (died 1527), a Dominican who became a leading professor of theology and inquisitor at Köln, the prosecutor of the celebrated Reuchlin, and therefore a chief butt of the *Epistolae obscurorum virorum*. Dr. Pijper tells of Hoogstraten's life, of the literary attacks he endured, of his career as an inquisitor, and finally discusses him as an author. This preface is entertaining, and also excellent from the bibliographical point of view. (5) *Dialogus de veneratione et invocatione sanctorum, contra perfidiam Lutheranam . . . Authore I. Philalethe*, 1524. (6) *De purgatorio* (1525) attempts to prove against Lutheran objections that purgatory exists and that a satisfaction of divine justice takes place there. (7) *Disputationes contra Lutheranos*

(1526). These deal chiefly with the doctrine of justification by works, and are directed mainly against two priests belonging to the Brethren of the Common Life at Amersfoort, who were handed over to the secular authorities as heretics in 1526. In them Dr. Pijper has discovered two forgotten "martyrs of the Reformation" (p. 539). Hoogstraten's treatise interests the editor because of its out-and-out Pelagianism and its clear doctrine of salvation by works; he contrasts it in certain ways with the far superior *Confutatio pontificia*, presented in 1530 at the Diet of Augsburg.

The previous volumes of the series are *Polemische Geschriften der Hervormingsgezinden* (ed. Pijper, 1903), a reprint of eleven tracts; and *Het Offer des Heeren* (ed. S. Cramer, 1904), containing hymns and the oldest collection of letters by Anabaptist martyrs. Subventions from learned societies in Holland assure the continuance of the publication, destined to be an indispensable tool of abiding value for students of the movements connected with the names of Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, and of the Anabaptist leaders, as well as of the history of the Roman Church in the Netherlands.

WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL.

*Balthasar Hübmaier, the Leader of the Anabaptists.* By HENRY C. VEDDER, Professor of Church History in Crozer Theological Seminary. [Heroes of the Reformation, edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson.] (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1905. Pp. xxiv, 333.)

"IF Luther had been crushed at Worms as Hus had been at Constance, we might now read as little of him as we do of Hübmaier", a man who in "learning, in character, in eloquence . . . was not less fitted for leadership than Luther or Zwingli" (p. 153). Even if one takes exception to this estimate, it is worth while to possess so careful a study of the only Anabaptist leader for whose biography fairly full material exists. The first complete life of Hübmaier in English, and the third in any language, the present work incorporates much that was valuable in Hoschek and in Loserth, and also rests on most painstaking reference to the writings of Hübmaier himself.

After a preliminary sketch of "The Anabaptists and the Reformation" the author follows the fortunes of Hübmaier, telling the little that is known of his promising university career while under the influence of Johann Eck at Freiburg and Ingolstadt, then outlining his picturesque activity as a popular preacher in Regensburg and in Waldshut, and detailing the various steps whereby he was led to embrace the Zwinglian position and at length to identify himself in 1525 with the Anabaptists. The author sides with those who maintain that Hübmaier revised and commented on the Twelve Articles of the insurgent peasants, but probably did not compose them. The nearly simultaneous discussion of infant baptism at Zürich Dr. Vedder ascribes not to the influence of